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NINETEEN DIE IN HONG KONG'S WORST AIR DISASTER

Prominent Officials, Civilians Lose Their Lives In "Dakota's" Crash

COURT OF ENQUIRY TO BE OPENED

Nineteen were killed outright when a "Dakota" of the R.A.F. Transport Command crashed and burst into flames within a few minutes of taking off from Kai Tak aerodrome yesterday. Fourteen passengers and the crew of five lost their lives in what was not only the worst disaster in the history of Hong Kong aviation but also the first to involve the death of passengers at the Colony's airport.

Official circles refused to release the names of any of the victims, but the "China Mail" learned from reliable sources that they probably included:

Colonel Cyril Wild, War Crimes Liaison Officer for ALFSEA, on his way through from Tokyo to Singapore;

Mr. Davis, Chief British Prosecutor at the trials of the major Japanese war criminals;

Royal Arch Gunnison, Far Eastern correspondent for the Mutual Broadcasting Corporation, on his way through to Singapore, Java and India;

Brigadier Elliott, Australian Army;

Warrant Officer Blackmore, R.A.F., pilot of the plane.

The fourteen passengers also included a Chinese businessman, a Chinese woman and her child. The official list of names is expected to be released in a day or two.

A Court of Enquiry will be held into the crash. A "China Mail" reporter was told that a possible contributory cause may be found in the fact that the aircraft, owing to strong winds, took off from a different runway to the one usually used by the R.A.F.

Several eye-witnesses, both on the island and on the mainland, saw the plane crash. They were looking at the plane a minute or two after it had taken off from the airfield en route to Singapore via Saigon at 9.30 a.m.

Soon after it became airborne, it was seen to swing in a wide circle towards the range of hills north-west of Kai Tak. It seemed to wobble momentarily, then suddenly dive behind the foothills below Lion Rock and Beacon Hill.

Those in the vicinity of Kowloon Tong say that there was a moment's silence, then a cloud of smoke shot up into the air and the sound of the crash—which most witnesses agreed sounded like an explosion—was heard.

Flying Low

A Kowloon Tong resident who witnessed the crash and was among the earlier arrivals on the scene told our reporter that the plane appeared to land on one wheel with its wing nearly touching the ground.

"For a moment it appeared to be turning over but there was immediately an explosion and the whole scene was covered with flames and smoke that shot up."

"I had just turned into Waterloo Road on my way to the bus stop when I first saw what appeared to be a very large plane flying at a very low altitude."

"The crash occurred before I was able to put two and two together and realise that it was out of order and about to crash."

"We were told that our presence there, when told to move, would be a violation of the Air Security regulations and we were asked a general question if anyone had seen someone attempting to take a snapshot."

"There wasn't very much to see in the wreckage and the plane was still burning. It seemed to me that there were two or three charred bodies lying a little way off but I hadn't a chance to come nearer before the M.P.s. were already clearing the area."

"The plane looked completely burned out except for one wing." Five hours later, when the bodies of the nineteen victims had been removed from the scene, the crashed "Dakota" was still burning and clouds of smoke rose from the twisted wreckage of the fuselage. Parts of the wings and nose of the aircraft lay scattered around.

A number of Indian guards, armed with rifles, were posted on the hillside around the scene of the crash to keep off would-be sightseers.

The following statement regarding the accident was released by RAF Headquarters: "Official R.A.F. Statement. The machine involved in the accident was a Dakota aircraft of RAF Transport Command. It took off from Kai Tak bound for Singapore via Saigon. The plane crashed shortly after take-off, at 9.30 a.m."

The cause of the accident is unknown, but a court of inquiry will be held. The Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore Webster, was on the scene shortly after the accident.

The crew of five and 14 passengers were killed. Names of the victims will be released after the next of kin have been informed.

Mail Lost

A Hong Kong Government spokesman said it is believed a certain amount of Post Office mail was aboard the plane and has been lost. This comprises mail posted in Hong Kong between 2 p.m. on Friday, Sept. 20th, and 2 p.m. Monday, Sept. 23rd. It totalled 247 lbs. Of this, 101 lbs. was for Singapore, Batavia, Colombo and Malaya; 22 lbs. for London; 76 for the English provinces; 21 for Sydney; seven for Calcutta; six for Rangoon; five for Johannesburg; and four pounds each for Cairo and Auckland.

However, it is pointed out that any mail posted between the dates mentioned and superscribed "B.O.A.C." almost certainly went by B.O.A.C. which left as usual on Wednesday morning.

Casualties

It is possible the full list of names may be issued today. Those listed above, though subject to correction, are believed to be accurate, as most of them came from more than one source.

At the time of going to Press, nothing further could be ascertained about Brigadier Elliott, Warrant Officer Blackmore or other passengers and crew, beyond the fact that all the latter were N.C.O.s.

Royal Arch Gunnison, M.B.O. correspondent, visited Hong Kong in 1944 as representative of International News Service.

ANOTHER CLASH

Berlin, Sept. 25. The United States Press Marshal here said today that two Russian soldiers attempting to steal a German civilian truck in the American sector of Berlin were dispersed by military police gunfire and three were subsequently captured.

Officers said the shots were fired by Russian military police who were riding in a joint patrol with the Americans—Associated Press.

Italy's Rights In China Renounced

Paris, Sept. 25. The 18th, 19th and 20th articles of the Italian treaty were adopted without debate in the peace conference commission today. They pertain exclusively to China.

Article 18—Italy renounces in favour of China all benefits and privileges resulting from provisions of the final protocol signed at Peking Sept. 7, 1901 and all annexes, notes and documents supplementary thereto and agrees that the said protocol, annexes, notes and documents shall be abrogated in respect of Italy.

Italy likewise renounces any claim thereunder to indemnity. Article 19—Italy agrees to the abrogation of a lease from the Chinese Government under which the Italian concession at Tientsin is held and to transfer to the Chinese Government of any documents belonging to the archives of the concession which are still in Italian possession.

Article 20—Italy renounces in favour of China any rights accorded Italy in relation to the international settlements at Shanghai and Amoy and agrees that the said settlements shall revert to the administration and control of the Chinese Government—Associated Press.

Republican Army Recruiting

London, Sept. 24. Invitations to join the Spanish Republican Army which might be called into action in case of emergency in Spain have been received for several weeks past by Spanish Republican exiles in Britain.

These invitations, it is learnt in Spanish Republican circles here today, were signed by the head of the recruiting office in Britain, Colonel Rodrigo Gil, acting under the instructions of General Hernandez Sarabia, Minister of Defence in the Spanish exiled Government.

A recent report by an American correspondent that the exiled government was setting up an army of 200,000 with the aid of Yugoslav and Soviet officers was denied by Dr. J. Giral, exiled Prime Minister, who said his Cabinet was concentrating on a peaceful solution of the Spanish problem—Reuter.

London, Sept. 24. British Overseas Airways is applying to the Civil Aviation Authority for a licence to operate a service between London and Hong Kong via India.

DREAM COME TRUE!

Montreal, Sept. 25. Edward J. Phelan, director of the International Labour Organisation, today told the opening session of the full assembly that the world is ripe for a "degree of international cooperation which in the inter-war period would have seemed an idealistic dream."

Squatters Pop Up In Canada

Ottawa, Sept. 25. Canadian squatters, operating in much the same fashion as those in Britain, struck twice in quick succession here today.

They seized accommodation for an estimated 40 families, despite the opposition of police and naval personnel. The movement was carried out by the Ottawa Veterans' Housing League.

A truck convoy smashed through the gates of the naval training station here and after a brief scuffle with Mounted Police and naval personnel, the homeless veterans and their families occupied one building.

Then the remainder of the convoy moved on to Lansdowne Park, used as an army district depot during the war. There the veterans occupied the former Canadian Women's Army Corps barracks. A force of four police squad cars offered some resistance—Associated Press.

SHIP ON FIRE AT SEA

New York, Sept. 25. Three men burned to death and three others are missing in a fire in the tanker "Bonington" the vessel reported in an urgent message picked up early today by the RCA Radio-Marine.

The Coast Guard are rushing planes with medical assistance for three other men reported badly burned aboard the ship. The position of the vessel has been placed at 180 miles east of Charleston, South Carolina.

The "Bonington" is a 10,000-ton vessel owned by the Keystone Tankship Corporation of Philadelphia—Associated Press.

Herr Funk's Farewell To His Spouse

Nuernberg, Sept. 25. In a farewell letter to his wife, Dr. Walter Funk on Tuesday denied all the charges laid against him by the International Tribunal, but expressed little hope of anything less than "a heavy sentence" from "the Military Court of our unmerciful and hateful enemies."

The letter was started on August 18, with postscripts added on August 28 and 29. It was written in longhand with pencil and headed, "please read this at home in a peaceful hour."

The former director of the Reichsbank and Reich Ministry of Economy reiterated that he knew nothing of gold teeth, jewellery and spectacle rims found in the vaults of the Reichsbank, but added that if the Court did not believe him "I am sure they will sentence to death your Pampelmann" (an affectionate nickname used throughout the 4,000-word letter).

"We must always have in mind that they want to kill us and are merely in search of judicial reasons for doing so," Funk wrote. The letter spoke of rumours that those sentenced to death would be brought to Polesene near Berlin, and Funk wrote of "the quick and of some few seconds" by hanging.

He said his wife, he could not have become a traitor to Hitler—that in spite of his wife's character, he believed he would have been taken to a concentration camp and killed—Reuter.

Peace Conference Deadline

Paris, September 24. The Big Four Foreign Ministers Conference tonight decided that it should adopt a timetable with October 5 as the deadline for the completion of the work of the Peace Conference Committees.

The Big Four suggested that all the committees should complete voting on proposals and amendments before then by that date. They also agreed that the plenary sessions of the conference should end by October 15.

U.S. Meat Shortage

New York, Sept. 25. The United States today faces the greatest meat shortage in the nation's history with famine or near famine of most cuts of meat in nearly all cities.

There is no prospect of an alleviation of the situation. The shortage is attributed chiefly to producers withholding cattle, hogs and lamb from slaughter in the hope of securing better prices in the event of the maximum prices, enforced by the recently re-instated Office of Price Administration, being raised.

Meat production for September is expected to be the smallest on record and about one-half of the production for June. The meat scarcity has thrown out of work approximately 15,000 workers employed by canning establishments, shortages of a number of by-products, including leather, lard and soap are also threatened—Associated Press.

Lowered Standards

Chicago, Sept. 25. Louis Bromfield, author and banker, today declared that creeping inflation is bringing America rapidly "to an economic pinch and to the lowered living standards which have existed in Europe for three centuries."

He told the American Bankers Association that this paralysis has been in progress since the civil war and is due to the destruction and declining of the production of agricultural land—Associated Press.

Sunspots "Not So Serious"

New York, Sept. 25. Sunspot interference with radio, telephone and wireless communications throughout the Western Hemisphere which curtailed some international broadcasts and slowed down news and radio wire reports since noon on Sunday was reported to be "not so serious" here today.

Press wireless was badly hit by magnetic disturbances and reported only intermittently. Both the Radio Corporation of America and the Mackay Radio and Telephone Company which had been slowed down for the past 48 hours, expect better conditions.

(Today Reuters correspondent in Tokyo called that conditions there became more normal last night and all transmissions were greatly improved)—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

General situation:—An anti-cyclone covers Central and Northern China and a ridge extends across Central Japan to the Pacific. A depression to the west of Hokkaido is moving east.

At 1200 (GMT) the typhoon has recurred and was centred about 330 miles east-north-east of Hong Kong, moving north-west at 10/15 knots and decreasing in intensity.

Today's forecast:—Fresh north-west or west wind, moderating and backing. Clouds generally with showers. Yesterday's temperature:—Maximum:—82 deg. Minimum:—77.8 deg. Sunshine 7 hours. Rainfall:—Nil. Max. Rel. Humidity:—65 per cent.

BSI

SLACKNESS

Moscow, Sept. 25. Charges of slackness were today brought by "Pravda" against teachers in the Kononov organization who educate the cream of Russia's youth. "Pravda" said in many of the Kononov organizations, especially in agricultural districts, political education was neglected by certain party Communists.

"Among the leading Kononov officials there exists an inclination to slackness and petty opportunism. This cannot be tolerated," the article concluded—Reuter.

Living In Sydney Bridge

Sydney, Sept. 25.

A group of Sydney residents have solved their housing problem and now have houses that boast an excellent view of Sydney's harbour, and quick transportation to the shopping area.

They live in the pylons that support the Sydney Harbour Bridge.

Mrs. Gladys Stephens was the first of the group to have an under-the-bridge apartment. She rented a shop next to the Milson's Point Rail and street-car station at the north approach to the bridge.

When she paid her rent, she found she was also the tenant of a 70 by 40 foot hall or passageway over the shop and under the bridge. When housing became scarce six years ago, she converted the space into a five-room apartment.

Five families live in similar apartments today—Associated Press.

Catholics And Divorce

Brisbane, Sept. 25.

The branding of adultery as a crime along with robbery is advocated by Roman Catholic Archbishop James Duhig of Brisbane as a means to halt the "tidal wave of divorce from which few countries are exempt."

Addressing 151 candidates for confirmation at Maryborough, Archbishop Duhig asserted: "Divorce is the greatest destroyer of family life. It is eating like a cancer into the heart of society and depriving tens of thousands of children of their first right—home life and the care of their parents."

Divorce today are being "granted" with too much ease, and the law remains powerless to minimize the evil," the Archbishop said—Associated Press.

Stalin As A Best Seller

London, Sept. 25.

Joseph Stalin has outdone Karl Marx as a best-selling writer, Moscow radio reported. The book, "A Short Course of the History of the CPSU (Bolsheviks)" was published on October 1, 1939.

In the eight years since, 89,317,000 copies have been distributed in 61 Soviet dialects and 18 foreign languages. The announcement said, "In the whole history of Marxism, no other Marxist book received such wide distribution."

ON OTHER PAGES

Page Two: War Crimes Trial.

Page Three: Germany's Promises To Japan.

Page Four: What Kind Of A Germany Is It To Be?

Page Five: The Fate Of Stalin Statement.

Page Six: British Atomic Leaders Confer In London Camp.

Page Seven: British Atomic Leaders Confer In London Camp.

FERRY FARE DOWN

A reduction in the rates for monthly tickets was announced by the Star Ferry Company yesterday. Adult tickets will cost \$8 as from October 1, and school-children and children under 16 will get their monthly tickets for \$3.

A fine of \$10 was imposed by Mr. Salsbury at Kowloon Court yesterday on William Wallace Muir, of 'H.M.S. Nabcatcher,' who was summoned for failing immediately to report a traffic accident that occurred while he was driving a car in Nathan Road on the afternoon of Sept. 14.

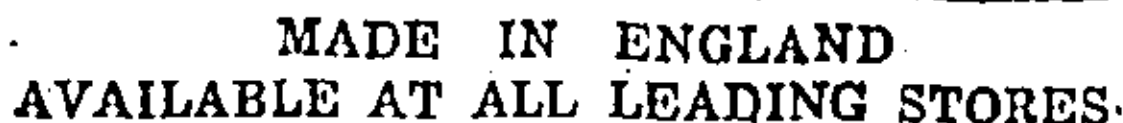
It was stated that three persons were injured and a tricycle damaged.

Muir said that he stopped his car, had a look at the people to see that they were not seriously hurt, and then got in and drove on. He reported the accident at Mongkok Police Station on Sept. 17.

Leung Yut-hung, manager of the Ambassadors Ballroom, at the Kam Ling Restaurant, West Point, No. 496, Queen's Road West, was summoned before Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday, for selling liquor without a licence on September 2.

Accused who pleaded guilty, said that the premises were very large, and he did not know that liquor was being served. Mr. E. C. Luscombe, A.S.P., prosecuting said that together

Eleven Kowloon compradore storers were summoned before Mr. E. H. Sainsbury at Kowloon Court yesterday for infringement of the ceiling price regulations. Fines were imposed of \$20 and \$50 on first and second offence. The Yat Cheung Store, of 10, Saigon Street, was fined \$150 for selling locally made cocoanut candy at a price 70 cents in excess of the controlled price of \$2.50 a lb.



Wholesale Distributors: **THE ARGOSY**, Gloucester Arcade.
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ANTI-U.S. PLOT

Seoul, Sept. 25.
Confiscated Communist documents captured here revealed that the Korean Communists have been plotting to drive the United States occupation forces from South Korea and at the same time welcome the Red Army which holds the Northern half of the dismembered country.

United States military authorities here today identified the documents as the Korean Communist Party's official "plans of propaganda and strife for September."—Associated Press.

had been completed. Work usually completed between 5 and 5.30 p.m. When it was raining, the men had a rest. Normally, they had ten minutes rest in every hour and also an hour for the midday meal.

Three days after the work had commenced, Col. Tokunaga came and ordered the men to work by numbers, that is, "1-2, 1-2." Nilmorl, the interpreter, was ordered to convey the message to the different working parties. Nilmorl called "1-2, 1-2" in the beginning when he demonstrated the procedure to be adopted. After the demonstration, the senior members of the POWs, who were Sergeant Majors continued to shout "1-2, 1-2."

As the POWs complained that it was too tiring, the procedure was not continued. When Col. Tokunaga came next day, Lieut. Tanaka told him the work was too strenuous. Witness was told that every ten days, the Japanese community supplied the POWs, comprising the working party at Happy Valley with 100 kilograms each and some sweet potatoes. As the weather was cold hot midday meals were brought to the POWs by motor car.

Questioned by the President, witness said that this salary was 80 Yen per month and that he was below Nimori in status. Nimori could not give any orders to him, neither could he give orders to Nimori.

Mrs R. Franco

The funeral of the late Mrs. Rosaminia (Mina) Franco, wife of the late Mr. Edwardo M. Franco, took place at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley, yesterday afternoon, Rev. Father Peter Chow conducted the service at the

Mrs. Franco was the daughter of the late Mrs. Anna Feliciano Gosano da Cruz. Besides the chief mourners—Mr. L. G. Cruz, Victor Cruz, Benjamin Cruz, Mrs. E. Xavier, Mrs. E. da Silva and Maria Francisca (daughter)—those present included A. V. Gosano, J. F. Silva, J. H. Barros, O. A. Vas, F. Tavaras, G. J. Gomez, Miss O. C. Thompson, Mrs. A. Thompson, M. A. Oliveira, C. O. Baptista, A. R. Cruz, C. O. Baptista, B. Gosano, G. Gosano, A. C. Vas, J. H. Rocha, R. D. Silva, H. Graca, D. J. M. Xavier and many others. Deceased was born from Lionel and Bertha Leonardo, Victor, Benjamin and Carmen, Mr. and Mrs. P. Brown and Family, Wayfome Portuguese Staff Association and many others.

As a result of a hawker rule in Theatre Lane on Monday afternoon, some 50 hawkers were charged with obstruction before Mr. F. X. d'Almada at the Central Magistracy yesterday. Fines ranging from \$25 to 10 were being imposed.

Chinese National Currency opened yesterday at \$1.16 for futures and \$1.38 for spot (for C.N.-\$1,000). Selling forced the former at one stage to \$1.12 but at the close it recovered to \$1.15. Spot closed at \$1.37. The undertone was weak, and confidence lacking.

Gold weakened, yesterday and fell from \$343 a tael at the opening to \$330 at the close.

U.S. dollars continued its advance and closed yesterday with buyers at \$4.03/\$4.07. Sterling also recovered to \$16.15, while Australian pounds were unchanged at \$12.10.

Shanghai, Sept. 25.
 Closing quotations market:

	Buying	Selling
	CN\$	CN\$
Gold per ounce	216,500	217,000
U.S. Dollars*	3,970	4,020
Hong Kong Dollars	770	800

* Unofficial market.
—Associated Press.

Tokyo, Sept. 25.
Japan's subsiding crime-wave took on a new and astonishing twist as police reported depredations of pistol packing gum girls, deaf and dumb burglars and—with a bluish—the theft of clothes and belongings from two members of their own number.

One newspaper related with a touch of incredulity that two girls carrying guns held up and tried to rob a man in the bomb-damaged waterfront wastes of Shiba Ward. The man fled and reported the incident to the police. This is the first known incident in Japan involving gun-women, neither of whom were apprehended.

Before Sir Henry Blackall, Chief Justice, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, Fung Ping

Following an outline of the case by Mr. J. Reynolds, Crown Counsel, accused both changed their plea from not guilty to one of guilty.

For the theft of a wrist watch from a Chinese woman in Hennessy Road on Tuesday, Yuen Man-yau, 22, was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour by Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K.C., at the Central Magistrate's yesterday.

Accused stated that he was a hawker, and since he had lost everything during the hawker riots, he was forced to commit such a crime.

During an argument between two street coolies over a customer, a fight started outside David House, Pottinger Street, about 3 p.m. yesterday, and as a result one coolie died in hospital about three hours later.

When the motor junk "Kwon
"Fat Yat" arrived from Macau
on the afternoon of Sept. 2,
who was intercepted off the
Wing Lok Street Wharf by S.
Schirjetsky of the Water Police
and a check up revealed that
he was carrying 68 excise
documents.

Four cases of being in possession of a radio set without a permit were dealt with by Magistrate Sheela in the Central Magistrate's Court.

Mr. T. K. Chuang of 6 Wyn-
n Street, was fined \$20; L
Toden-Kow, of 80 Hennessy Ro-
ad, was fined \$25; Ho Fook-lun, of
Hennessy Road, and Sinn Shin
ook, of 125 Lockhart Road, we-
re each fined \$15.

Mr. and Mrs. Crutwell have taken up residence at the Peninsula Hotel. Other new arrivals include Mrs. D. T. 5000 Mr. C. W. Grange, Mr. A. M. Cartlairs and Colonel Arthur Ludbrook of the Salvation Army. Among those who have left the hotel are Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Shercliff, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Kempf, Mr. B. K. Carpenter and Mr. B. W.

H. M. S. "Donaventure" arrived yesterday afternoon from Singapore with the following passengers for Hong Kong: Messrs. Chater, Gallati, Hempsey, Marvis, Brown, Smaller, Brown, Chip Knowles, Miss Carpenter (Govt. servant), the Misses Precocious Spelding, Almscock Smith-Spillehouse and Wilson (Col. Nankin-Spillehouse), Mr. Day (H. K. S. Bark Motors, Lintner and Yon (O. & W.), Mrs. Whitley, Miss Whitley, the Misses Carow, Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Collins and child.

Owing to the rising costs of production, the price of the "China Mail" and the "Hong Kong Sunday Herald" as from October 1st, 1946, will be 20 cents per copy.

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latest pitch forks and milk shake
debates. Some say that I happen-

Sir.—The worm is a queer creature who has no imagination and is a withholding thing that is a selfish individual that would desert its calling without any pretext at all. I have studied the worm and he is the most interesting creature I observed. You will find him around me and depending his last time on the floor whilst his kids are rotting in the home. His mother is in the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank working as a sweeper in the second floor and so is his wife. The only thing is that there are no worms in the second floor except for a few. I visited him and found him quite sane. The creature is a little more intelligent than the whole population. You really will learn a lot of things that would like to include in this column.

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	Fares	Freight
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CANTON	HK\$ 50	HK\$ 12
SHANGHAI	HK\$ 150	HK\$ 36
CHUNGKING	HK\$ 180	HK\$ 43
KUNMING	HK\$ 200	HK\$ 48
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will be held

in the ROSE ROOM, PENINSULA HOTEL
on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1946

The (RM) Band of the C-in-C British Pacific Fleet
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as a result of a shark bite.

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Managing Editor: W. J. Keates

Telephones:

Editors 24354

Reporters & General Office 32312

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Subscription Rates:

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AWAITING SENTENCE

For over nine months the eyes of the world have been intermittently focused upon the proceedings in Nuremberg, as detail after detail of the Nazi conspiracy and of its ghastly fruition have been revealed in evidence. The whole grim story has now been told. Prosecution and defence have had their last say, and the Court is expected in the next few days to deliver verdicts and sentences.

Lord Justice Lawrence, who, as President of the International Tribunal, has added fresh lustre to the repute of the British judiciary, remarked at its opening that this trial was "unique in the history of the jurisprudence of the world, and of supreme importance to millions of people all over the globe." There is indeed no precedent for the arraignment before an international tribunal of the principal organisers and the main organisers concerned with a gigantic common plan to commit crimes against peace, crimes of war and crimes against humanity. History records many cases of war criminals and political offenders being tried by a single country; instances have been occurring over most of Europe during the course of the proceedings at Nuremberg. What differentiates the Nuremberg Court is not, however, merely its international setting, nor the standing of the defendants, but the nature of the indictment, bearing upon the whole Nazi regime, and the fairness of the Tribunal's proceedings.

Among the ordinary citizens of every country there has at times been some criticism of the value of the latitude given to the defence. It has been suggested that where the main facts were common knowledge a summary trial would have satisfied justice. On the other side voices have been raised, not least by the defendants and their counsel questioning whether a "political trial" (even if the politics involved mass-murder) could fairly come within the scope of civilised jurisprudence. It is, however, unthinkable that the minor figures who executed the crimes of Nazism should be condemned while its main directors went unpunished. It would have been almost equally deplorable if Goering and his associates had been afforded merely the travesty of a trial meted out to their opponents by a Nazi "People's Court." Possibly, as some believe the speeches made in the dock will make these men appear as martyrs in the eyes of many future Germans; what is quite certain is that if these speeches had not been made and refuted the legend of their "martyrdom" would have taken strong root.

Reading the Nazi leaders' last pleas one has once more a reminder of the lust for power to which they succumbed. Some still defiantly protesting their innocence, some perhaps genuinely repentant of the misdeeds at which they connived, they all discharged their responsibility on others, and mainly on men now dead. No doubt Hitler and Himmler dominated these now fallen stragglers. No doubt each of these survivors in his way believes today that he attempted to be a moderating influence. But during the lifetime of Hitler each was proud to be an axle, and not a brake, on the Nazi chariot, and if Nazism had conquered they would be preening themselves on their loyalty. One leading purpose of the Nuremberg trial has indeed been to establish the principle that no political leader, no general, no admiral can, in future, plead in defence of conspiracy, outrage and atrocity that he was but the servant of a State or the follower of an autocrat. The part that each man played was his own individual responsibility; their chance of martyrdom was to be

In its refreshment to the mind and hope of the democratic peoples, Mr. Byrnes' great speech on the future of the German question still reverberates far and wide, except where its vibrations are artificially muffled. For reasons that must be plainly distinguished, we are only at the beginning of its effect.

The shape of its practical consequences, one way or the other, will depend on the degree of assent or the force of dissidence that the new programme meets with from other Powers. And above all from Russia, whose co-operation on the basis of another and better Potsdam agreement is invited with the deepest earnestness. For that purpose the Western Governments must leave no stone unturned if they are to bring a clear brain as well as a clear conscience to the separate tasks and duties that will confront them afterwards should Russia for her part still adhere to a fundamental difference of opinion.

This is the heart of the issue that will have to be settled during the next few months.

The whole time-table of diplomacy and discussion between Powers and nations has been rearranged. The Paris Conference, instead of adjournment, is allowed five or six weeks more to worm itself through its labyrinth.

Postponed for a month, the General Assembly of the United Nations will forgo on Oct. 23 at New York. It will be a sounding-board for debate on the American Secretary of State's proposals, among other matters.

Immediately after its proceedings — and probably in November — the four Foreign Ministers will begin their long deferred meeting for the exclusive and exhaustive discussion on the future of Germany. Then will come the stiffest tug-of-war, and the fairest choice of courses for both East and West.

Staunchly supported as a whole by Britain, the Washington proposals for the reorganisation of the Reich fall under four chief heads. First, security; second, prosperity; third, self-government; fourth, the final demarcation of German national frontiers without avoidable dismemberment of the German race.

Take these issues in that order. Mr. Byrnes emphasises without flinching that the old policy of American isolation from Europe is as dead as the dodo. United States forces will take part in the control of Germany for as long as there is occupation by any other Power.

This pledge has the substantial support of both the great political parties in the United States. It is not possible to over-estimate its importance. One cause of universal disquiet has been the fear that premature American withdrawal from Germany would leave all Europe open to irresistible Soviet domination. By comparison with America's prodigious mobilised strength in the war, her disarmament has gone dangerously too fast and too far. But her token forces are the symbol of the mightiest potential that has been known. It never can be lightly challenged by any one.

Mr. Byrnes is as firm on the other indivisible factors that touch both security and disarmament. Washington has not withdrawn its earlier offer to join a mutual insurance pact between the four major Allies against any revival of German militarism during 25 or even 40 years following the ultimate evacuation of a reconstructed and regenerated Reich.

These proffered pledges and guarantees of European safety and peace for as far as mortal wit can attempt to plan, are without precedent in the annals of the United States. As a rejection of the old isolation which made two worlds was possible they would have been staggering to the former generation of Americans. Perhaps even unthinkable to the same extent by the present generation before the discovery of the atomic bomb.

Nor are these considerations without their immediate bearings on practical policy. There are still some serious disagreements between the four occupying Powers as to the thoroughness or inadequacy with which the disarmament of Germany

out. The Stuttgart speech should clear the way for a joint and amicable inquiry in all the zones and for the restoration of identical measures.

It is upon these solid foundations of security that Mr. Byrnes proposes to build his fabric of urgent reform and rising prosperity in the Reich, however its future boundaries as a nation among the nations may be finally drawn.

In any Western view, actual or prospective, the situation before our eyes makes a sorry and lamentable spectacle. The ceaseless dissensions of the Powers; the rigid barriers between the zones, except for the happy Anglo-American merger; the physical conditions of appalling wreckage in industry and dire deficiency in agriculture — all these together make a muddle and chaos of its kind such as has never been seen and cannot be tolerated.

The pinch of hunger in the towns and urbanised districts will pass, but unless new and large remedies are applied the general depression of the standard of life and misery of the outlook will remain.

With Mr. Ernest Bevin's entire concurrence in this part of it, the American Secretary of State once more entreates the four occupying Powers to work together as the Potsdam agreement enjoins, but with improvements that experience has suggested. Here Mr. Byrnes touches the moving note of his human and sane appeal.

Let the zonal partitions be thrown down. Let there be free exchange of reciprocal production as between industry and agriculture. According to Potsdam let the whole Reich be managed as an economic unit. Let exports be allowed to pay for vital imports.

But one other thing is certain. If just reparations are likewise to be met, the present permitted levels of ordinary peaceable production in Germany must be boldly raised.

From the searching economic issue Mr. Byrnes passes naturally to his third principal theme. The armed occupation may last some years yet, perhaps long years. The Western democracies cannot contemplate that it shall function meanwhile as a political despotism in a Police State.

We can aim at nothing less than a liberal and liberalising regime — using those words in the broader sense — conceding the utmost liberty of life and mind consistent with the maintenance of disarmament for peace. Nor can we ever raise German efficiency and welfare to their maximum except through the medium of German administration.

All the major Allies, including Russia, are committed more or less to the extension of local and provincial self-government. The Americans, long since set the example by establishing German authorities in the famous and distinctive regions of Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden and Greater Hesse.

Russia herself urged at one time the practical good sense and advantage of setting up a central though supervised German administration for the whole Reich. Mr. Byrnes adopts this principle and enhances it. He proposes to constitute under the occupation a real Provisional Government not nominated — not otherwise "hand-picked" — as he puts it — by the Allied Commission in Berlin. He suggests that its members should be chosen by the elected local or provincial bodies which are about to come into existence in all the zones, including the Russian.

The new national constitution thus outlined for the Reich would mean federalism of sorts, whether looser or closer. That name may mean anything, or nothing — either a strong combination at the centre or weak connection between the parts.

The unavoidable complications of dispute will not turn at all upon the name of federalism, but partly upon the actual distribution of powers, partly upon the number and demarcation of provinces.

If the major Allies are to have the least chance of working in harmony at the initial stages, these matters will have to be decided at the outset of the provisional period, not by the Germans but by them.

ism with free speech and an overruling executive rested at bottom on hereditary bases which have been swept away for ever. Hitler's system, akin to Communism, was unification gone mad. Some middle way will have to be found if any kind of Provisional Government at the centre is to come into being.

At this point, Mr. Byrnes had to face — as he did with admirable courage and coolness — the bristling question which will be inseparable in the long run from all the rest. We know what she is. How do we conceive what she will be as a nation defined upon the map by settled and rightful boundaries in the east and west?

There is a furious outburst of feeling in another quarter against the suggestion that Poland should renounce part of her sweeping but not yet legalised annexations up to the Oder-Neisse line. Nothing whatever can be done in this sense — without the Soviet Union's co-operation.

A parallel difficulty arises from Mr. Byrnes' trenchant pronouncement against the further dismemberment of the Reich in the west. Partly on the basis of reparations, partly for the sake of political conciliation towards France, the American spokesman approves the incorporation of the frontier coalfield of the Saar with the Fourth Republic.

But Mr. Bidault's Government and the majority of the French people regard that valuable concession as a bagatelle by comparison with what is withheld. Britain and the United States — like Russia, which is of the same opinion — for very different motives — never can consent to decree in their own special sphere of responsibility the total severance of the Ruhr and Rhineland from the Reich. It would be like tearing out the racial heart as well as the economic vitals of Germany proper.

France will yet think better of it for her own sake, considering the collateral securities and multiplied guarantees that are offered by the America of today.

Russia's attitude is the sphinx-riddle of the new phase as of most situations. It must not yet be assumed that her constructive co-operation with the West is impossible. That supreme issue must be decided when the Foreign Minister next meet to give their whole minds to the future of Germany.

By then the General Assembly will have spoken on Peace and Security with the predominant voice of mankind. The master-question is: "Two Worlds or One?"

By J. L. GARVIN

Lord Dunsany

Little Willie Wants To Be A Farmer

(By Edwin Shanke)

Heckingen, Sept. 23.

Crown Prince Wilhelm, head of the Hohenzollern family which once owned almost limitless estates, is looking for a farm where he can settle down.

The Russian land reform in Silesia, Pomerania and Brandenburg has stripped the Hohenzollerns of all their vast farms and properties and left them with only an 80-room castle, a museum piece balanced on the crown of a high hill five miles from here.

"It is too impractical to live in," the Crown Prince said, and then smilingly added:

"A young American officer who visited it as so many American soldiers offered to take it off my hands for a good price but I told him there wasn't enough money in the world to buy it."

While on the lookout for a farm, possibly in Bavaria, the Crown Prince is living in a rented villa in this French occupied town, within sight of his castle, called Burg Hohenzollern. About 100 years old, it is the third fortified castle built there by the Hohenzollerns.

Prince Wilhelm expressed concern about the younger generation of Hohenzollerns. His wife, Hermine, is living with their second eldest son, Prince Louis Ferdinand, his wife Princess Kira, and their six children at Bad Kissingen. Another son, Hubertus, is living at Baden. Prince Frederick is in England. The Crown

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"And I suggest that Senator Smell be drafted to deliver the speech on adequate clothing for the world—he's already had to buy his wife a summer outfit!"

The End of an Era

I write this commentary on the aspects of everyday life in Britain from Southern Ireland, where it is not admitted that there has quite been a war; a certain amount of, shall I say, scuffling, perhaps, but no more than an emergency; and no traveller in Ireland is likely to hear any other word than emergency used for it. In Kent and London during the Battle of Britain I thought it was quite a war, but that is not the view taken in Ireland, so that I look at life in Britain to-day from a little way off. And I may say that anybody who has ever to

By LORD DUNSANY

write a description of any period, or paint a picture of any landscape, will always see it better by stepping a little way back.

Were I in London now, the first thing I should probably see would be a queue, and I should be in it, and my interests would all be frantically occupied with the pace at which it moved, and my philosophy devoted to inquiries as to why it didn't move faster. That is the way we are all made.

But when we step back a little way, I see, however dimly, a few things of wider interest. And the first thing I see as I step back is the extraordinary political situation confronting not only us, but the whole world.

I see, as it were, a vista of toy fortresses spread out as far as the eye can see, as though the world were one vast nursery floor, and drawn up against these painted fortifications, some real cannon. That is the situation, and so amount of hoping can make the discrepancy between all our armament and the atomic bomb any less than that between the fortresses

History has nothing to guide us for the closest parallel, the invention of gunpowder, was developed to "regulate" that mankind had time to get used to it. The modern artillery barrage was not let loose suddenly at Crecy, as the atomic bomb was loosed on Hiroshima, and cold steel, so far from being made obsolete in a day, was used against guns right down to our own time.

It is a strange new problem confronting our statesmen, and perhaps the people of Britain will one day have to deal with it all by themselves, very much as they dealt with Hitler.

AUSSIE BIRTHS

Canberra, Sept. 25.

A big reduction in Australian births and marriages is to be expected, according to the Department of Information.

A DOI bulletin states that the number of marriages for the year ended June 30, was 62,822, compared with the wartime high total of 86,050 in 1941-1942.

The birth-rate was reported to have fallen 15 per cent from 21.79 per 1,000 population in 1944-1945, when there were 160,560 births. — Associated Press

white and the hot sun of Wuerzburg has tanned his skin to a leathery brown. He has a minimum of servants around him in his simple house, called "Villa Wolf."

Whenever the weather is nice, he drives his car up the five-mile long winding road to his castle. There in his plainly furnished study overlooking the rolling countryside, the Crown Prince said, "I can reflect and write my memoirs above all the conflicts and tensions of the present day."

THE TEST OF STALIN STATEMENT Possible Answer In Proceedings Of Paris Conference

London Pleased By Welding Stalin Statement

London, Sept. 24. General relief and pleasure have been caused in London by Generalissimo Josef Stalin's statement to a British correspondent in Moscow that he does not believe "in a real danger of a new war."

This is almost the only reassuring pronouncement on foreign affairs made by an Allied statesman in the year since the end of the last war. Coming from such a source, it had done a good deal to offset evidence of a rapid deterioration in relations between the Allied powers, which has been coming from the Paris Conference and from the Security Council.

The two main points in the interview to attract most attention among political observers here are Generalissimo Stalin's reference to Soviet policy in Germany and the assured confidence in Soviet strength which runs through the whole of it.

The Generalissimo's denial that the Soviet Union would consider building up Germany in opposition to the Western powers is based on his statement that such a policy "would mean the departure of the Soviet Union from its fundamental national interests."

Observers in London believe that here is a truly encouraging indication that at the centre of Soviet foreign policy there is an authority which recognises peaceful cooperation to be the supreme interest of the Allied nations.

The interview also appears to dispose of the notion, recently prevalent in some quarters sympathetic to the Soviet Union, that the intelligent characteristics of Soviet foreign policy and the vehemence of Soviet diplomats in Paris and New York has been due to a sense of insecurity. Generalissimo Stalin made two pronouncements which show a tremendous confidence in Soviet powers as at present developed and in its capacity to stand up to any conceivable threat from any country.

From the fact that he categorically asserted that the Soviet Union does not feel it

Liverpool, Sept. 24. Ship owners may be saved millions of pounds a year by a newly invented apparatus which was demonstrated today at the site of the wrecked vessel Silvio at the Alexandra Docks, Liverpool.

It is an oxyelectric welding and cutting apparatus, which is claimed to weld and cut underwater in half the time taken by the oxyhydrogen apparatus.

Today, divers pressed the apparatus, shaped something like a gun, against the cracks in the steel plates of the Silvio, which were swiftly sealed.

Sir Robert Johnson, Chairman of Cammel Laird Limited, was present with representatives of all large Merseyside shipbuilding works. A ship owner commented: "This should save millions a year by saving time in turning ships round."

Peaceful Deeds

Washington, Sept. 25. Diplomatic officials expressed a hope that the peaceful words of Generalissimo Stalin—in a Moscow interview, disclaiming danger of a new war—would be backed up by Russia with peaceful deeds.

Stalin's statements of confidence in the ability of a capitalist West and a Communist Russia to work together may well be held as a new approach by the Soviets to the problem of international cooperation. It was said, but this can only be proved by what the Russians do.

Top officials agree with Stalin's assertion that there is no real danger of a new war. The only danger, they said, lies in the state of extreme nervous tension where in something might happen that would accidentally precipitate a war.—Associated Press.

"Important"

Washington, Sept. 24. The State Department sees no way of making a new approach in the conduct of its relations with the Soviet Union. Mr. William Clayton, Acting Secretary of State, told his press conference here today.

He was commenting on the speech last night by Mr. Anthony Eden at Watford, in which he called for a "new approach" to Russia by both Britain and the United States. Mr. Clayton described today's "no war" statement by Gen-

Agreement Possible If Desired

(By Sylvain Mangeot, Reuters Diplomatic Correspondent)

Paris, Sept. 24. Observers here are wondering whether Generalissimo Stalin's "new war" statement represents a new move towards a working agreement between the Great Powers. They will look for an answer firstly to the outcome of today's meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers at the French Foreign Office and secondly to any signs of major progress of important issues inside the Paris Conference.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, is known to have come to Paris with the conviction that agreement could be rapidly reached on all outstanding questions before the conference, provided that such agreement was genuinely desired by all parties.

Delegates and observers at the Paris conference were inclined today to attach even more importance to the timing of Generalissimo Stalin's statement than to its contents.

Originally made in an interview with the correspondent of the English Sunday newspapers of the Kemsley Group, the statement was broadcast to the world by the Russians five days before it could appear in the Sunday papers. This would seem to indicate that Moscow is anxious to lose no time in making public the Soviet Premier's answer to leading questions asked by the correspondent.

It also resulted in their becoming public knowledge just as the Big Four were about to meet in Paris. If the interview does represent new initiative in Great Power relations, its first results should be apparent in a new atmosphere if not in the actual speeding up of work in the conference committees.

It was noted with interest here that Marshal Stalin's interview—of which only the partial texts are yet available—agrees in two respects with the views expressed by Mr. Anthony Eden in his speech at Watford last night.

Coincidence of Views
1. In his belief that no immediate danger of war exists.
2. In his affirmation that the working understanding between Communist Russia and Western democracies aimed at, is a practical possibility.

There was no inclination to detect a deliberate connection between the two statements but the remarkable coincidence of views expressed was seen as reflecting the anxiety common to all the Great Powers at the present deterioration of relationships as illustrated by the Paris conference.

Local French reactions to the declaration are likely to centre mainly around the categorical rejection of the idea that the policy of local Communist parties in countries outside Russia is dictated from Moscow.

American observers here naturally showed special interest in Generalissimo Stalin as "very important" but refused to discuss it any further until he had had further time to study it.—Reuters.

To Meet Toughness With Toughness?

London, Sept. 25. A highly-placed Whitehall source said unofficially on Tuesday that Generalissimo Stalin's "There Will Be No New War" statement was apparently made "to tell the Western world that Soviet Russia will answer United States 'toughness' towards her with a 'toughness' of her own."

Officially, a Foreign Office spokesman said the Soviet leader's observations were being studied "with interest" by all concerned and that it was still "too early" to indicate the reactions of the Government.

Stalin's replies were "firm, but friendly." He added, though, that there could be no mistaking the strength with which Stalin answered every question bearing the slightest relation to United States foreign policy or United States suspicions of Russia.

Stalin's reply that American and British "ruling circles" could not create "a capitalist encirclement" of Russia, even if they wanted to, was "a warning" as well as "an opinion."

Virtual Demand
In describing the "earliest withdrawal" of all American troops from China as "vital" to future peace, Stalin was making a "virtual demand" for such an evacuation, the source added.

Most important of all was the Soviet leader's statement that atomic bombs were intended for "defensive" purposes, thus putting the emphasis on the need for peace.

Compromise Reached

Paris, Sept. 24. Czechoslovakia tonight accepted as the basis for discussion the proposed compromise on her demand to the Paris conference for the bridgehead south of the Danube in Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia.

The compromise would give three villages to Czechoslovakia and leave the remaining two to Hungary. It was decided to discuss the details in a secret session.

Czechoslovakia is demanding the bridgehead to allow for the expansion of Bratislava on the south bank of the Danube.—Reuters.

QUAKE SHOCK

New York, Sept. 24. A strong earthquake shock was recorded on the seismograph at Fordham University (New York State) today.

WALLACE COMMENTS

Washington, Sept. 24. Mr. Henry Wallace, whom President Truman asked to resign from the United States Cabinet, commented today on the foreign policy pronouncements of Generalissimo Stalin and former British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden.

The pronouncements, he said, had brought hope to millions all over the world, who were hungering and thirsting for peace.

"The differences of opinion caused by various national responsibilities and viewpoints should not stop the search for a political expression of the deep spirit of the longing of all people of all nations for a permanent world peace," Mr. Wallace added.

"When both Mr. Eden and Generalissimo Stalin seem to appreciate this necessity, I am encouraged to believe the recent flurry is indeed proving constructive."—Reuters.

Government circles are sure that Chavarm es Sultanah, the Prime Minister, can cope with the situation. The Cabinet has been sitting almost permanently since the trouble in South Persia started.

Police and the Army garrisons inside the area threatened by the tribesmen are confined to barracks and no fighting is going on, it was stated.

The Persian Government forces are waiting for orders from Army headquarters in Teheran. Fighting was reported to be taking place only on the outskirts of Bushiro, the Persian Gulf port which Arab coastal tribes entered over the weekend when they cut telegraph communications with Teheran, and near the smaller Gulf ports of Ganaweh and Bandar. Warriors from tribes all over southern Persia are joining those around Shiraz.—Reuters.

Germans To Hear Nuernberg Verdict

Nuernberg, Sept. 25. Four prominent German officials in the American-occupied zone of Germany have been issued with special invitations to attend the pronouncement of the verdicts and sentences by the International Military Tribunal at Nuernberg, starting on September 30.

They are:— Doctor Reinhold Maier, Minister President of Wurtemberg-Baden, Dr. Wilhelm Hoegner, Minister President of Bavaria, Dr. Friedrich Geller, Minister President of Grosse Hesse, and Herr Friedrich Ziegler, Mayor of Nuernberg.

Justice Robert Jackson, chief American prosecutor in the Nazi leaders trial, consented to the plan to invite them on his return from America on Monday, and expressed regret that there were no more seats available for the purpose.

In conjunction with these invitations, Justice Jackson issued the following statement:

"Germany has been represented in these trials as the world's foremost aggressor nation. If a law which may govern the future conduct of world affairs, so as to avoid warfare, is to be vindicated at these trials, the German people must be made vitally aware of the reason upon which the law is founded."

The visitors will be seated in the visitors' gallery. Each of the four participating nations has been granted 10 seats and each adhering nation, two seats.—Associated Press.

Breach Of Pledge

Washington, Sept. 25. William Clayton, United States Under-Secretary of State, made public on Tuesday a note to the Soviet Government declaring that Russia had refused to carry out their part of a pledge to aid the peoples of Axis satellite states and had "failed to indicate its reasons for so refusing."

An accompanying statement called attention to American steps designed to aid Hungary's economic rehabilitation, including the granting of \$15,000,000 credit for the purchase of surplus property and the return of Hungarian gold valued at \$2,000,000.

On the other hand, the statement said "the Soviet aid mentioned in the Soviet note of July 27 consists principally of a partial postponement of the economic drains on Hungarian economy in the form of reparations. Meanwhile, it is understood that the requisitions and removals by the Soviet Army are in practice continuing."

The note concluded that no useful purpose would be served by further assertions or denials between Moscow and Washington and thus agreement was impossible on the causes of the economic situation in Hungary.—Associated Press.

"Queen Mary" Delayed

Nova Scotia, Sept. 24. The liner Queen Mary has left for Britain on her last voyage as a war transport. She had been held up owing to the recent United States shipping strike.

The passengers aboard the Queen Mary included General Dwight Eisenhower, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, whose intended tour of Britain and Germany had now been thrown behind him.

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LAUGHING STOCK

Sydney, Sept. 24.
Mr. Richard G. Casey, former Governor of Bengal and leading member of the Australian Liberal Party, said at an election meeting today that Australia would become the laughing stock of the world as a result of her activities at the Paris peace conference.

MAORIS' PETITION FOR SKULLS

Wellington, N.Z., Sept. 25.
The Maoris are striving to have returned to New Zealand the mummified remains of some of their ancient chiefs, now reported to be in the Imperial Natural History Museum, Vienna.

A petition, prepared by Chairman Laurence T. Hui, of the King Country Movement (a Maori nationalist organisation), said to the N.Z. Parliament, said the relics were "stolen" by an Australian naturalist, Andrew Reichek, more than 60 years ago.

The petition explained that Reichek was the first white man allowed by King Tawhiao into the King Country after the Maori Wars of 1865.

King Country, in the centre of the North Island, is the headquarters of several tribes who named a king of their own when they heard that the white settlers had a king or a queen. It had been the custom for the bodies of prominent chiefs to be mummified and placed in a sitting position in holes or trees. Reichek, the petition said, bribed two Maoris to lead him in the dead of night to a cave where the bodies had been placed, and he "stole" them.

This ghastly act was a serious betrayal of trust, the petition stated. "Now that Vienna has fallen, we ask that steps be taken for the Vienna collection of Maori relics, which includes 37 skulls and a number of bodies to be returned to New Zealand." — Associated Press.

MR. CHURCHILL

Brussels, Sept. 25.
Mr. Winston Churchill will make a private three-day visit to Brussels and will be the guest of Prince Charles, Belgium's regent, it is officially announced here.

"Although Mr. Churchill's visit to the Royal Palace is private," write the Brussels daily "Le Soir," "it is to be supposed that Prince Charles will consult this great architect of victory on past events, on Europe's present situation and on the continent's future." — Associated Press.

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 7.30 on a frequency of 845 kilocycles to 8.30 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 9.52 megacycles.
12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.32 p.m.—"Humour and Rhythm."
12.47 p.m.—"News, Weather Report and Announcements."
1.00 p.m.—"Glean Miller and His Orchestra."
1.10 p.m.—"The Kentucky Minstrels."
1.40 p.m.—"London Transcription Service."
1.50 p.m.—"The British Ballet."
2.00 p.m.—"The Rako's Progress" by Gavin Gordon.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
2.30 p.m.—Maureen Winnick and Her Orchestra.
2.40 p.m.—"Picked at Random."
2.50 p.m.—Variety.
3.00 p.m.—Jazz Piano Selections.
3.10 p.m.—"The Kentucky Minstrels."
3.20 p.m.—"London Transcription Service."
3.30 p.m.—"The British Ballet."
3.40 p.m.—"The Rako's Progress" by Gavin Gordon.
3.50 p.m.—Close Down.
4.00 p.m.—"The Kentucky Minstrels."
4.10 p.m.—"The Kentucky Minstrels."
4.20 p.m.—"The Kentucky Minstrels."
4.30 p.m.—"The Kentucky Minstrels."
4.40 p.m.—"The Kentucky Minstrels."
4.50 p.m.—"The Kentucky Minstrels."
5.00 p.m.—"The Kentucky Minstrels."
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11.20 p.m.—"The Kentucky Minstrels."
11.30 p.m.—"The Kentucky Minstrels."
11.40 p.m.—"The Kentucky Minstrels."
11.50 p.m.—"The Kentucky Minstrels."
12.00 p.m.—"The Kentucky Minstrels."

Blueprint For The New Borneo

Singapore, Sept. 24.

A planning mission from Britain will blueprint the new towns of Britain's youngest Colony, British North Borneo, declared Mr. Malcolm MacDonald the Governor-General of the Malayan Union when he addressed the press today.

Mr. MacDonald who has just returned from an eight-day tour of the coastal settlements of North Borneo said that while no political problems had arisen from the session last July, Borneo faced economic and administrative problems of the greatest magnitude resulting from the appalling destruction in the last stages of the Pacific war.

Allied bombers and fleets had caused great destruction but the worst damage was done by the retreating Japanese who left literally nothing likely to be useful. Sandakan, the former capital, and Victoria, (Labuan Island) had been completely demolished and there was not one building of any description left. Jesselton was almost equally destroyed and most of the other centres were flattened out.

Borneo had lost all its hospitals, schools and administrative buildings, business premises, industrial equipment, harbour installations and the majority of Government and business records so it was practically starting again from scratch. There had also been a tremendous loss of Government personnel and others for the Japanese occupation had been extremely cruel. The day before withdrawing from Sandakan, the Japanese shot 150 citizens. Rebuilding everywhere was most difficult because of material shortages. Everything at present being done was temporary in order not to prejudice the mission's task of planning a modern township in each area suited to tropical conditions. — Reuter.

H.K. AIR CRASH

(Continued from Page 1.)

He first came to prominence in the newspaper world as a leading Sports Columnist in the "Christian Science Monitor," where his articles on sports personalities on the West Coast of America were noted for their insight and accuracy. Most of his "white hopes"—including the Salinas sprinter Hal Davis—lived up to his predictions as "the stars of tomorrow."

Gunnison was not the Hollywood type of newspaperman. He was quiet, with a reserved judgment and a keen insight; he was seldom wrong.

Col. Wild

Colonel Wild, who spoke fluent Japanese, was the principal British witness on the Burma-Siam "Railway of Death" atrocities. He gave evidence at the Tokyo trial only a few days ago.

He was a prisoner-of-war in Malaya and Siam, having been captured at the surrender of Singapore. He carried the Union Jack at the surrender to the Japanese in 1942. When the Japanese surrendered in 1945, the same Union Jack was located and unfurled and Col. Wild carried it a second time at the surrender ceremony in 1945.

Colonel Wild's death in the accident is doubly tragic in that he was actually due for retirement but volunteered to stay on and help in war crimes work.

Other Crashes

Reuter's Hong Kong office points out that this is the sixth Dakota air crash this month. It is also the Colony's first serious crash since last March, when another Dakota crashed into the top of Lantau Peak, killing the three members of the crew and a police officer who had come up "for the ride."

OLYMPICS' SITE

New York, Sept. 25.
St. Moritz has been chosen for the site of the 1948 Winter Olympics games, Avery Brundage, president of the United States Olympic Association, said here today.

St. Moritz was the site of the 1928 Winter Olympics. The next Olympics will be held late February or early March and the remainder of the programme will be held in London starting July 28, or July 29 and continuing for 17 days. — Associated Press.

U.S. Baseball

New York, Sept. 25.
The American League pennant winning Boston Red Sox defeated the New York Yankees 5 to 4 with southpaw pitcher Mickey Harris winning his 17th game of the season.

Detroit inched into second place by defeating St. Louis twice, taking the opener 4 to 3 and the second 10 to 1. Hank Greenberg homered three times giving him 41 for the season, three ahead of Boston's Ted Williams.

There were no other games scheduled.

In the National League the Philadelphia-Brooklyn and Boston New York games were postponed by rain.

Chicago and Pittsburgh split the two games, the Cubs taking the first 13 to 3 and the Pirates winning the second 13 to 0.

Scores.

American League
New York 4 9 1
Boston 5 10 1
St. Louis 3 5 0
Detroit 10 14 0

National League
Pittsburgh (first game) 3 10 1
Chicago 13 14 1
Pittsburgh 13 16 2
Chicago 0 7 1

(One night game)

—Associated Press.

CHESS GAMBLER

A professional Chinese chess-player's stake money of \$21 went into the Poor Box at Kowloon Court yesterday when he appeared on a charge of gambling in Nathan Road near Soy Street.

Defendant, Sung Kit, 23, had set out a couple of problems "mate in so many moves," these having a try at solving them staking a fee and defendant offering to pay out for the correct solution. The Magistrate, Mr. E. H. Sainsbury, discharged Sung with a caution against a repetition of the offence.

THE M.C.C.

Freemantle, Sept. 24.
The M.C.C. cricket tourists will start their Australian programme with a two-day match at Northam, starting October 2, against Northam and other districts.

The next game will be a one-day affair against Freemantle on October 7. — Reuter.

Sports Gossip

In the final of the Inter-Commando cricket competition 42 Commando beat 3 Commando Brigade H.Q. by seven wickets at King's Park yesterday.

The losers only scored 60 runs.

The following will represent Dockyard Recreation Club Football team against South China A.A. on Navy ground on Sunday: H. T. Hannaford, C. Ansties, Carmichael, (Capt.), J. Ellis, T. Colgate, G. Ricketts, K. Isherwood, E. Stevens, R. Price, P. Hunt, C. Deeney.

In a friendly football match at Chatham Road ground yesterday 3 Commando Brigade H.Q. beat 42 Commando by three clean goals.

Marsh scored two good goals, followed shortly by another by Long.

London, Sept. 24.
In the only football game played today in the Third Division, Northern, Accrington Stanley beat Carlisle United by four goals to three. — Reuter.

London, Sept. 24.
A French swimming team consisting of Alex Jany, Armand Nabeche and Georges and Jean Valadier, broke the European record for 200 metres, 2:14.4, in a 200 metres race, held here this afternoon.

England Skipper Heads Averages

W. R. Hammond (Gloucestershire) and A. Booth (Yorkshire) head the first-class batting and bowling averages respectively for the 1946 Season.

Denis Compton (Middlesex) had the highest aggregate with 2,403 runs, three more than scored by C. Washbrook (Lancs). Most wickets were taken by W. E. Hollies (Warwickshire), with 184. Leading averages are:

Batting				Bowling			
Inns.	Not Out.	Runs.	Ave.	Inns.	W.	M.	R.
W. R. Hammond	26	5	1,783	214	84.99		
C. Washbrook	43	8	2,403	182	68.67		
D. Compton	45	6	2,403	235	61.61		
E. James	9	5	222	02*	56.59		
A. L. J. Donnelly	20	2	1,425	142*	52.77		
A. M. Watford	10	1	472	141*	52.44		
D. Brookes	46	5	2,191	200	50.53		
B. B. P. Blacklock	46	2	2,221	172	60.47		
H. Gimblett	41	2	1,947	231	49.92		
W. J. Edrich	46	7	1,890	222*	49.75		
H. P. Crabtree	17	1	763	146	49.56		
L. Hutton	38	6	1,562	189*	48.89		
L. J. Todd	44	2	1,394	162	44.39		
W. W. Keeton	48	2	2,021	140	44.33		
J. H. Bunting	52	8	1,944	233	43.78		
H. E. Doolery	49	4	1,544	144	43.20		
W. Place	51	6	1,868	122	41.51		
R. J. O. Meyer	12	0	496	98	41.33		
D. R. Wilcock	14	2	484	134	40.33		
E. Cooper	37	4	1,316	191	39.87		
G. Cox	52	4	1,904	234	39.06		
C. J. Barnett	46	2	1,700	171	38.63		
J. D. Robertson	58	3	2,114	128	38.43		
A. V. Avery	34	2	1,210	210	37.81		
H. W. Parks	54	6	1,781	141	37.10		
B. H. Valentine	51	5	1,703	103	37.02		
J. G. Dewes	10	3	256	99*	36.42		
L. E. G. Ames	40	3	1,336	114	36.14		
R. J. Gregory	43	3	1,440	134	36.00		
J. T. H. Illingworth	42	6	1,396	139	36.00		
T. N. Pearce	41	6	1,392	166*	36.00		
J. Hardstaff	41	6	1,258	205*	35.94		
D. Smith	42	3	1,391	146	35.66		
J. Arnold	53	5	1,692	110	35.26		
R. E. S. Wyatt	34	2	1,127	154*	35.21		
M. Robinson	23	3	699	117	34.95		
J. F. Crapp	46	6	1,397	117	34.32		
R. Sale	32	2	1,047	157	34.90		
B. H. Travers	14	5	312	05*	34.06		
E. Davies	45	3	1,382	119	34.55		
G. A. Edrich	33	5	967	91*	34.53		
A. P. Singleton	54	2	1,773	104	34.09		
A. B. Sellers	40	8	1,063	95*	33.21		
L. G. Berry	49	1	1,656	123	33.02		
H. Winrow	13	1	474	77	32.83		
J. G. W. Davies	38	0	1,245	108	32.78		
H. A. Pawson	11	1	327	90	32.70		
P. Davis	51	7	1,435	118	32.61		
Jas. Langridge	42	2	1,296	132	32.40		
C. E. Bailey	16	3	412	97*	31.69		
C. B. Harris	47	6	1,283	122	31.29		
R. W. V. Robins	46	1	1,397	129	31.04		
B. P. King	39	2	1,145	145	30.94		
P. Vaulkhard	22	0	672	284	30.64		
B. O. Allen	43	3	1,218	132	30.45		
M. Tompkins	50	3	1,423	136	30.27		
P. A. Gibb	25	2	692	104	30.08		
J. Bailey	50	3	1,410	133	30.00		
W. Barber	43	4	1,374	119	30.00		
A. H. Dyson	41	3	1,331	102	29.76		
J. F. Parker	13	1	357	146	29.76		
G. R. Langridge	53	3	1,475	193	29.60		
S. M. Brown	32	5	700	114	29.25		
F. W. Stocks	36	2	992	130	29.17		
R. H. M. Maudsley	40	5	994	131	28.40		
T. B. Reddick	27	1	732	122	28.15		
A. Wharton	50	1	1,367	112	27.89		
F. T. Parnes	47	7	1,114	99	27.85		
W. E. Jones	44	1	1,188	105	27.62		
A. Townsend	45	3	1,148	101	27.33		
W. L. Neale	23	3	682	106	27.28		
A. Porter	28	3	682	106	27.28		
G. L. Willatt	29	2	1,049	134	26.89		
G. F. H. Heane	44	5	1,101	100	26.85		
Jas. Langridge	42	8	909	69*	26.73		
H. F. Phillips	41	9	856	68*	26.71		
W. F. Phillips	30	3	717	100*	26.53		
A. Thompson	45	0	1,179	95	26.20		
A. F. White	31	3	783	83	26.17		
J. J. Hossell	48	5	1,123	151	26.11		
W. Barron							

Cesarewitch More Referees Wanted

London, Sept. 24.
The Victoria Club Callover on the Cesarewitch, running on October 16 over two and a quarter miles, was:

Hundred to eight Murren offered, 100 to seven taken. Hundred to seven Tony Lumpkin taken and offered. Hundred to six Heynard Volante offered. Eighteen to one Ford Transport offered, 20 to one taken. Twenty to one Cadenzazo offered, 22 to one taken. Twenty to one Auralia offered. Twenty-five to one Kerry Piper offered, 30 to one taken. Twenty-five to one Cromper, Gusty, Lady Crusader and Tregar. Thirty-three to one Austerly, Black Peter, Excort, Retel and Wily, all offered. Forty to one Geoffrey's Lady offered, 50 to one taken, and 40 to one Duke offered.

The Callover for the Cambridge, running on October 30 over one mile and one furlong:

Hundred to seven Precipite. Hundred to six Wayward Belle, Flag Wallah and Signalman offered. Twenty-five to one Sturdum offered, 28 to one taken. Twenty-five to one Riding Rays offered, 33 to one taken. Twenty-five to one Friary's Fancy, Joan's Star and Laughton Abbot. Twenty-eight to one Best Seller, all offered. Thirty-three to one Achilles offered, 40 to one taken. Thirty-three to one Carmania, Nella, Fighter Command, French Toy, Piccadilly, Toronto, Whitehall and Lobose Glard. Forty to one Honeyway. Fifty to one Eastern Silver and Passing Glance, all offered.

Murren

Following his prominent display in the St. Leger, when he came second to Airborne, Murren was installed favourite for the Cesarewitch at the first Callover. Offers of 100 to seven were soon snapped up, while the second favourite, Tony Lumpkin, was backed to win £5,000. Layers were impressed by his second to Tar Lover at Hurst Park last week in the public Cesarewitch trial. There were some takers at 30 to one for last year's winner, Kerry Piper.

As generally expected, Precipite was made favourite for the Cambridge, but was closely followed by Wayward Belle, winner of her last three races.

There was some support at 40 to one for the French-trained Achilles, being backed to bring in £9,000.

The Lincolnshire winner, Langton Abbot, and the Oaks third, Nella, found few supporters, and the sprinter, Honeyway was neglected. — Reuter.

Deborah Kerr And The Indians

London, Sept. 24.
The distinguished British film star, Deborah Kerr, this afternoon presented each member of the Indian cricket touring team with a special type of radio set designed for Indian climatic conditions.

The gift was made by a cricket enthusiast, Mr. M. Raymond, who is shortly visiting India for an extensive business tour. Mr. Raymond is Managing Director of the Raymond Electric Company.

Deborah Kerr was a happy choice, having a close link with India, being the wife of Squadron Leader A. C. Bartley, who is the son of Sir Charles Bartley, former judge of the Calcutta court. — Reuter.

CRICKET FIXTURES

The following are the Cricket fixtures of H.M. Dockyard Recreation Club:
Sept. 29 (Sunday) v. Nabcatcher.
Oct. 6 (Saturday) v. R.A.F.
Oct. 6 (Sunday) v. Revere.
Oct. 26 (Saturday) v. 42 Commando.
Nov. 2 (Saturday) v. H.K.C.C.
Nov. 3 (Sunday) v. R.A.F.
Nov. 9 (Saturday) v. K.C.C.
Nov. 10 (Sunday) v. 42 Commando.
Nov. 16 (Saturday) v. K.C.C.
Nov. 24 (Sunday) v. H.K.C.C.
Dec. 7 (Saturday) v. Craigengower.
Dec. 15 (Sunday) v. H.K. & Shantchi Bank.
Dec. 22 (Sunday) v. Navy.

The first fortnightly meeting of the Hong Kong Football Referees Association held on Tuesday at the offices of Messrs. Lo and Lo was well attended. Mr. Wong Ka-tsun, chairman of the Hong Kong Football Association gave an interesting talk.

In the course of his talk Mr. Wong mentioned the shortage of referees in Hong Kong at the moment and added that in addition to the League games the Football Association would soon be running the School football and more referees would be thus required. He realised that referees, may this season be called upon to do more than they would normally have to, but felt sure that the Association could depend on the referees to come forward.

An important decision arrived at the meeting was to arrange for referee classes open to all including the Services. Lectures would be given at these classes and it was hoped that in a short time a number of referees from the Army would be able to officiate at League games. It was emphasised at this meeting that it was most desirable that all referees join the Association so that there would be a uniform interpretation of the Laws of